

# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

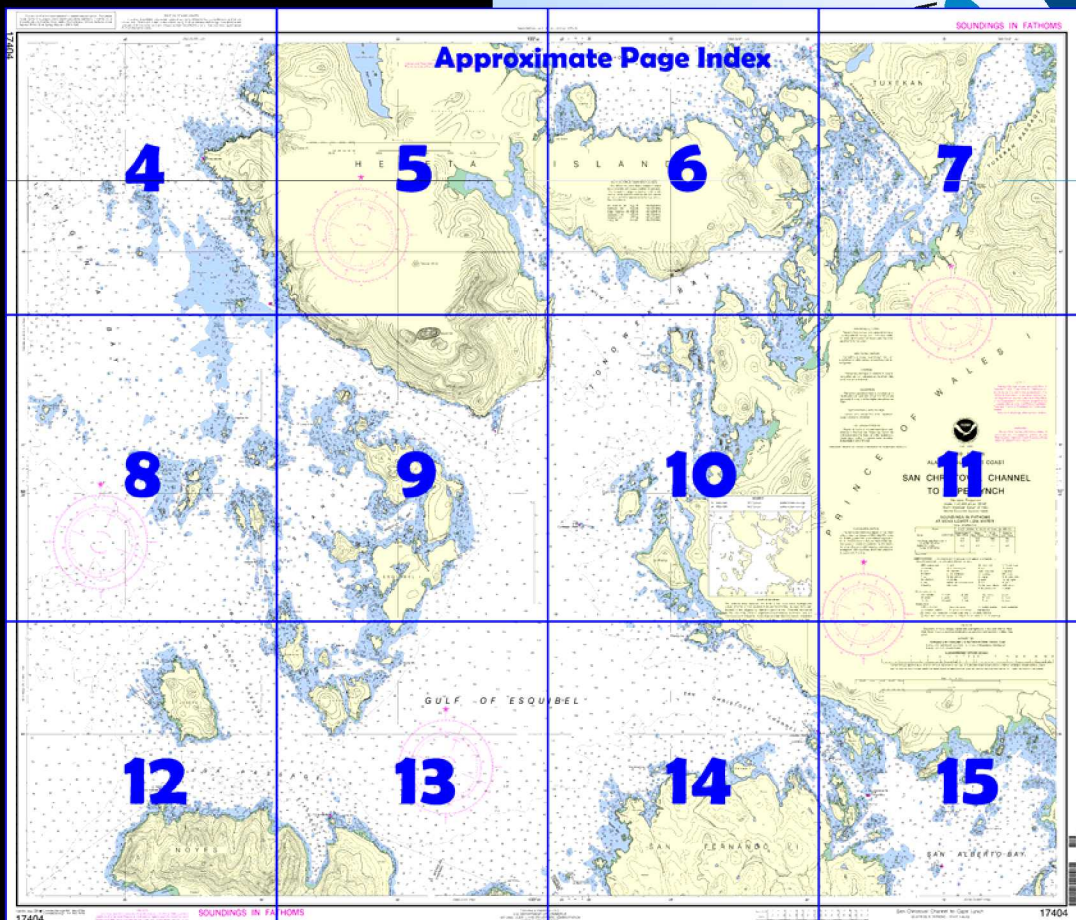
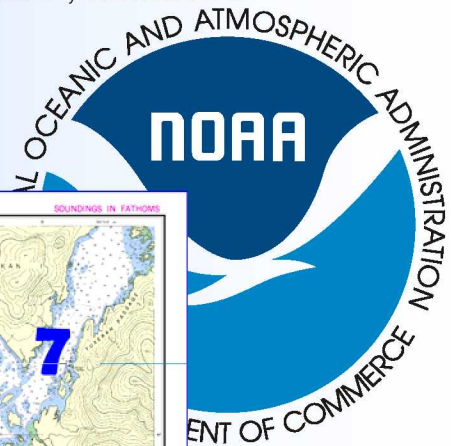
## *San Christoval Channel to Cape Lynch*

(NOAA Chart 17404)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*





### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### **[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 6 excerpts]**

- (366) **San Christoval Channel** is the passage leading WNW from San Alberto Bay to the Gulf of Esquibel.
- (367) **Catalina Island**, near the E end of San Christoval Channel 0.5 mile off the S shore, is small, 145 feet high, and wooded.
- (368) **Piedras Island**, 0.6 mile N of Catalina Island, is a wooded islet, 75 feet high.
- (369) **San Christoval Rock**, with 1 fathom over it and marked by a lighted bell buoy off

its SE side, is about midway between Piedras Island and the easternmost Hermanos Island.

(370) **Cruz Islands** are a group, 1.4 miles long, level, and wooded, close to the S shore of the E end of San Christoval Channel, with deep water between them and shore.

(371) **Cruz Pass**, between Cruz Islands and San Fernando Island, affords a passage for small craft through San Christoval Channel; however, this pass is seldom used because the passage N of Rosary Island is more direct and less difficult to navigate.

(373) **Point Ildefonso** is the low wooded point of the island E from the Hermanos Islands. **Rosary Island**, the largest island of the group, is near the N shore of San Christoval Channel.

(375) **Larzatita Island**, 115 feet high and wooded, is the westernmost of the islands near the middle of San Christoval Channel; there is a good channel on either the E or W side.

(376) **Larzatita Island Reef**, marked by kelp and awash at half tide, is 300 yards N of Larzatita Island.

(378) **Palisade Island**, a low wooded island, is separated from San Fernando Island by a channel about 100 yards wide, with depths of 1½ to 2½ fathoms. **Palisade Point**, the extremity of the small island close to and N of Palisade Island, shows prominently from W.

(379) **Point San Pasqual and, Point Santa Rosalia** are low wooded points on the N shore of San Fernando Island.

(407) **Arriaga Passage**, the channel N of Noyes Island and separating it from the Maurelle Islands, is 4 miles long in an E direction and 1 to 1.8 miles wide.

(410) **Ulitka Bay**, E of Cape Ulitka, affords fair-weather anchorage for fishing boats in depths of 6 to 8 fathoms.

(412) **Steamboat Bay**, about 3 miles E of Cape Ulitka, is 0.8 mile wide at the entrance, and 0.2 mile wide at the head. **Steamboat Point**, rounding and indefinite, is the W entrance point of the bay.

(416) **San Lorenzo Islands**, at the NE end of Arriaga Passage, consists of two timbered islands separated by a narrow channel. This channel is locally known as **Hole in the Wall**.

(418) **Sonora Passage**, between St. Joseph Island and the San Lorenzo Islands, connects Iphigenia Bay with Arriaga Passage.

(419) The **Gulf of Esquibel** is 8 miles long from Noyes Island to Tonowek Bay and 6 miles wide from San Fernando Island to the Maurelle Islands.

(420) **Hermagos Islands**, on the SE side of the Gulf of Esquibel, are a group of low wooded islands N of Garcia Cove about 0.3 miles offshore from San Fernando Island.

(424) **Blanquizar Islands**, St. Philip Island 17404St. Philip Island, and **Culebra Islands** are in the E part of the Gulf of Esquibel close to the Prince of Wales Island shore, distant 3, 4.5, and 6 miles, respectively, NW of Larzatita Island Reef Light. At the SE end of St. Philip Island is an old Native American village, known locally as **Bobs Place**.

(426) **Curacao Reef** is 0.8 mile W of the S end of Culebra Islands, with deep water between.

(427) The **Maurelle Islands** are a group of islands, rocks, reefs, and breakers forming the W side of the Gulf of Esquibel, covering an area about 12.5 miles long in a NNW direction and about 9 miles wide.

(430) **Anguilla Island**, one of the largest of the group, is timbered and rises to an elevation of 630 feet. **Anguilla Bay**, on the S side of the island, is foul at its head.

(440) **Tonowek Bay** extends NE for about 6 miles from the Gulf of Esquibel to Tonowek Narrows and borders the SE side of Heceta Island. **Kabanof Rock**, awash, is near midchannel about 0.9 mile SSW of the 1,085-foot hill on Heceta Island.

(441) **Warm Chuck Inlet**, on the NW side of Tonowek Bay, has considerable foul ground, as indicated on the chart. (442) **Salt Lake Bay**, on the SE side of Tonowek Bay, is about 2 miles NE of the Culebra Island Group.

(443) **Harmony Islands**, on the E side of Tonowek Bay, are a group of high, wooded islands.

(445) **Nossuk Bay**, in the NE part of Tonowek Bay 1.5 miles S of Tonowek Narrows, is largely filled with islands and shoals.

(446) **Bocas de Finas** is the passage leading from the junction of the Gulf of Esquibel with Tonowek Bay to Iphigenia Bay and the Pacific Ocean.

(449) **Heceta Island** shows up prominently from the W.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

■ Corrected through NM Oct. 18  
Corrected through LNM Oct. 21

or the Commander, 11th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

## RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.



## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.293' southward and 6.196' westward to agree with this chart.

## NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sukkwani I., AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-88	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I., AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Gravina I., AK	KZZ-96	162.525 MHz
Craig, AK	KXI-80	162.475 MHz

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## Mercator Projection

Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 55°40'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

## SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, [United States Coast Pilot](#).

## HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Cruz Pass, San Fernando Is.	(55°32'N/133°19'W)	feet 10.1	feet 9.2	feet 1.3

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Sep 2008)

## ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
D/A diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Gr grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

## PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

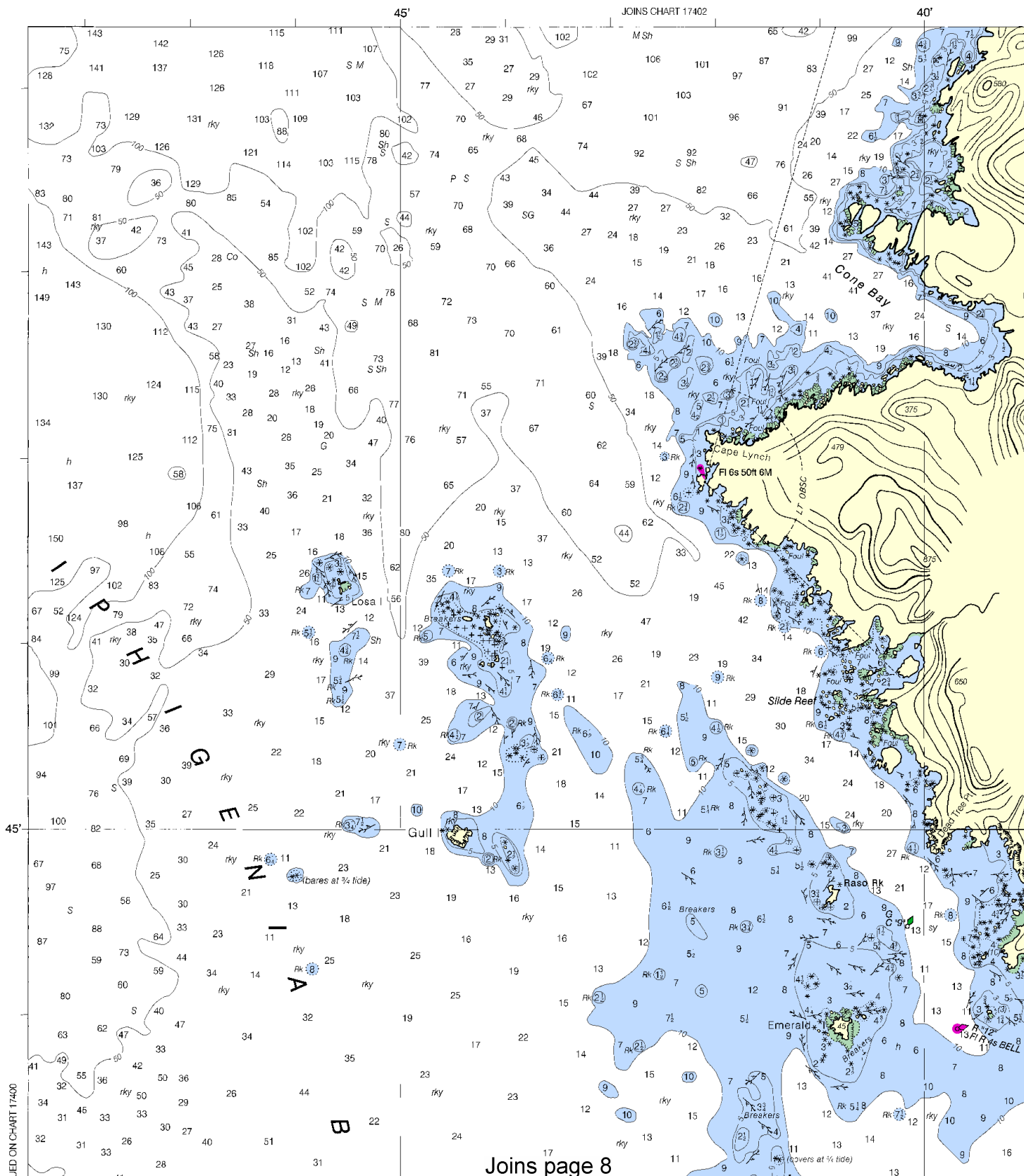
This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Edition available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent Print-on-Demand charts.

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17404



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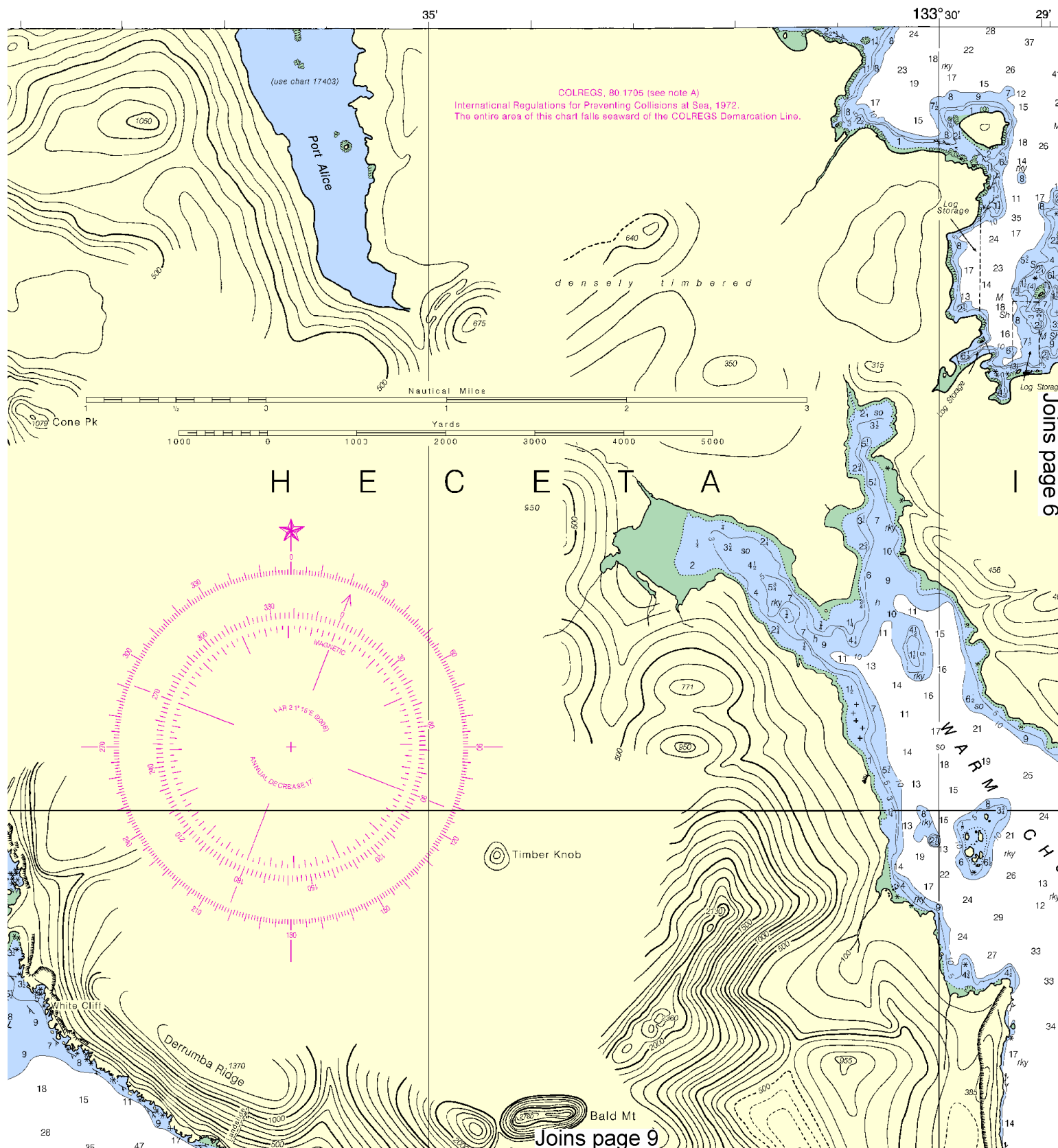
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Nautical Miles

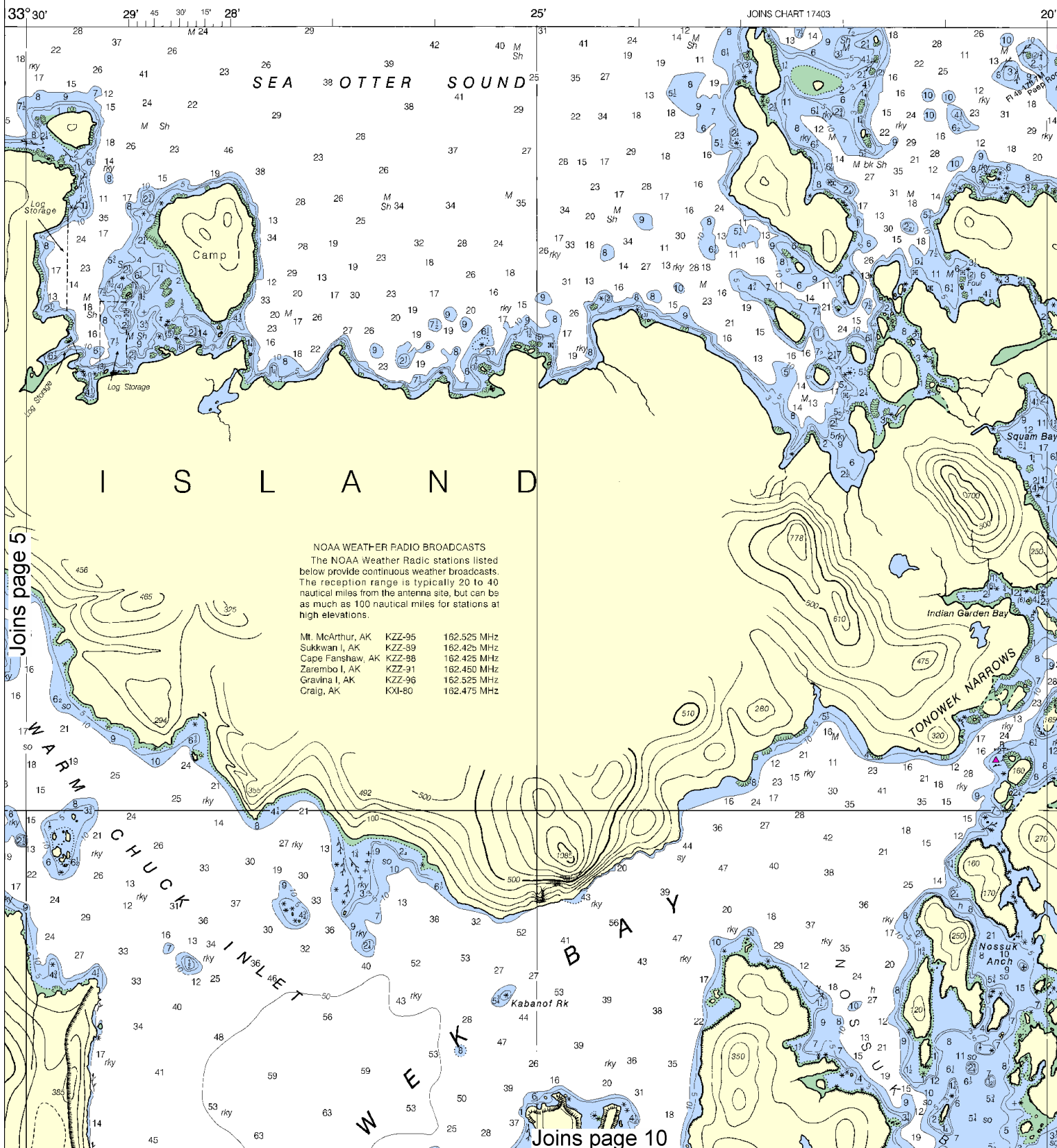
See Note on page 5.







This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
 The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and  
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



6



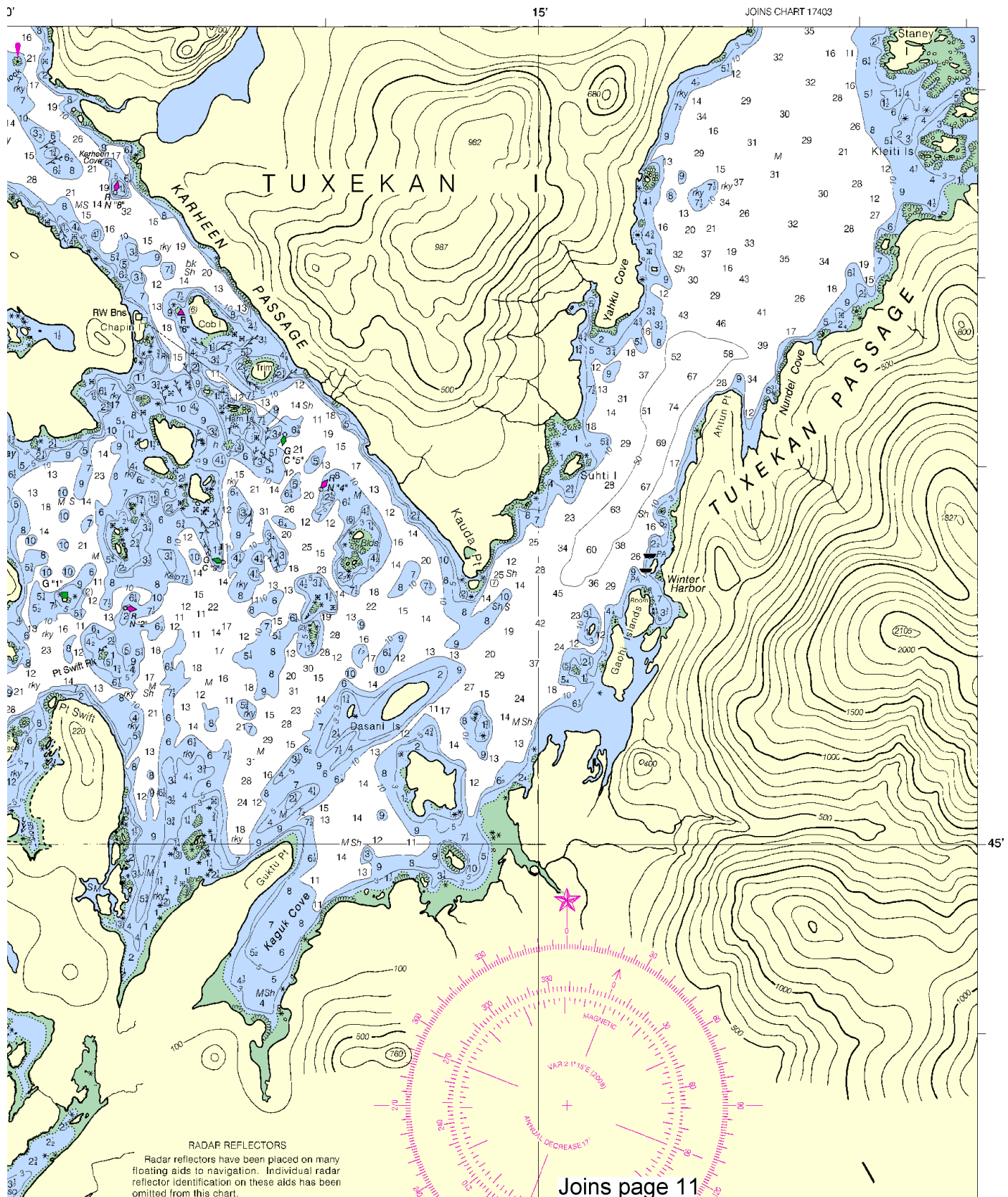
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SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



# SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



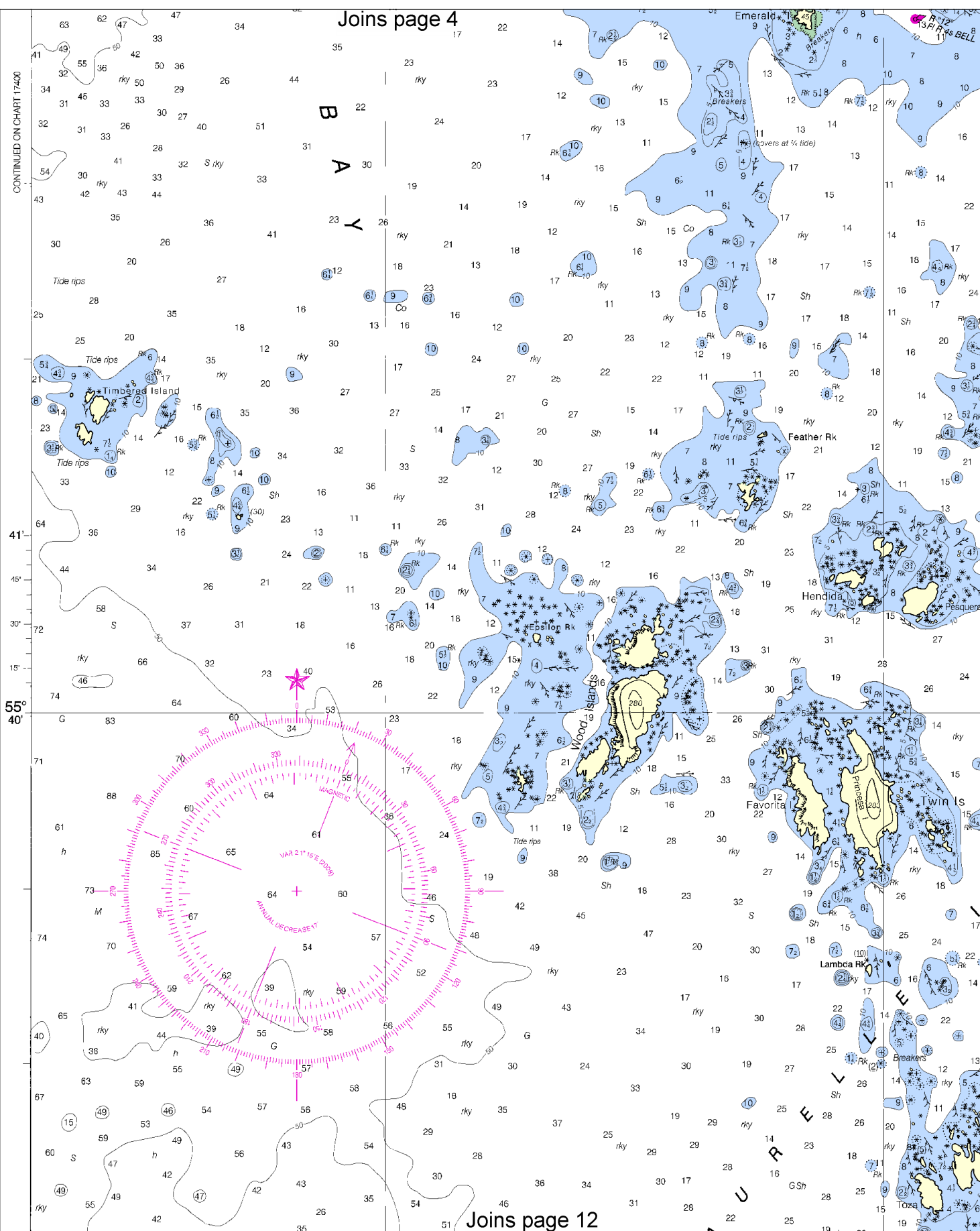
This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.





Joins page 4

CONTINUED ON CHART 17400



Joins page 12

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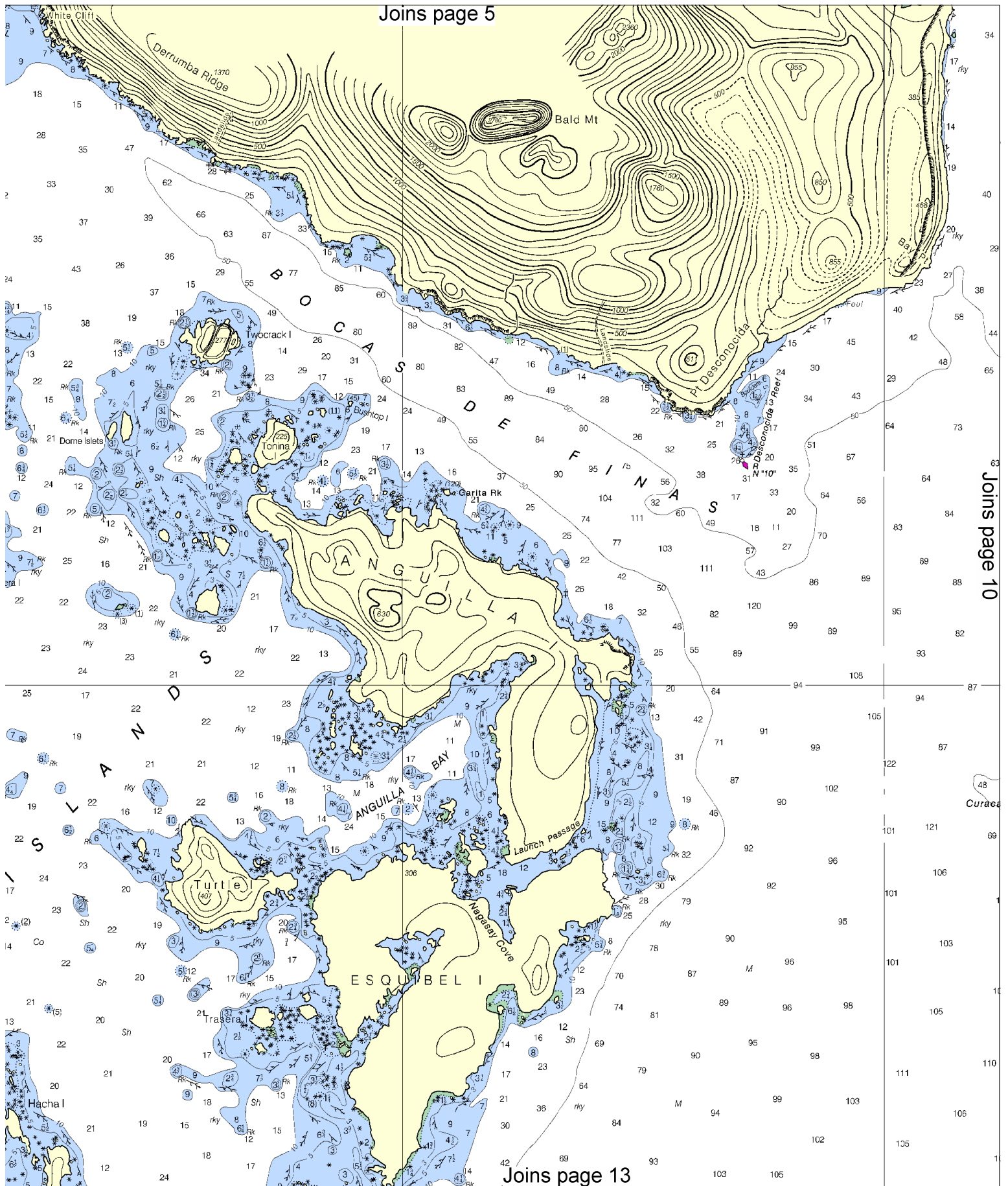
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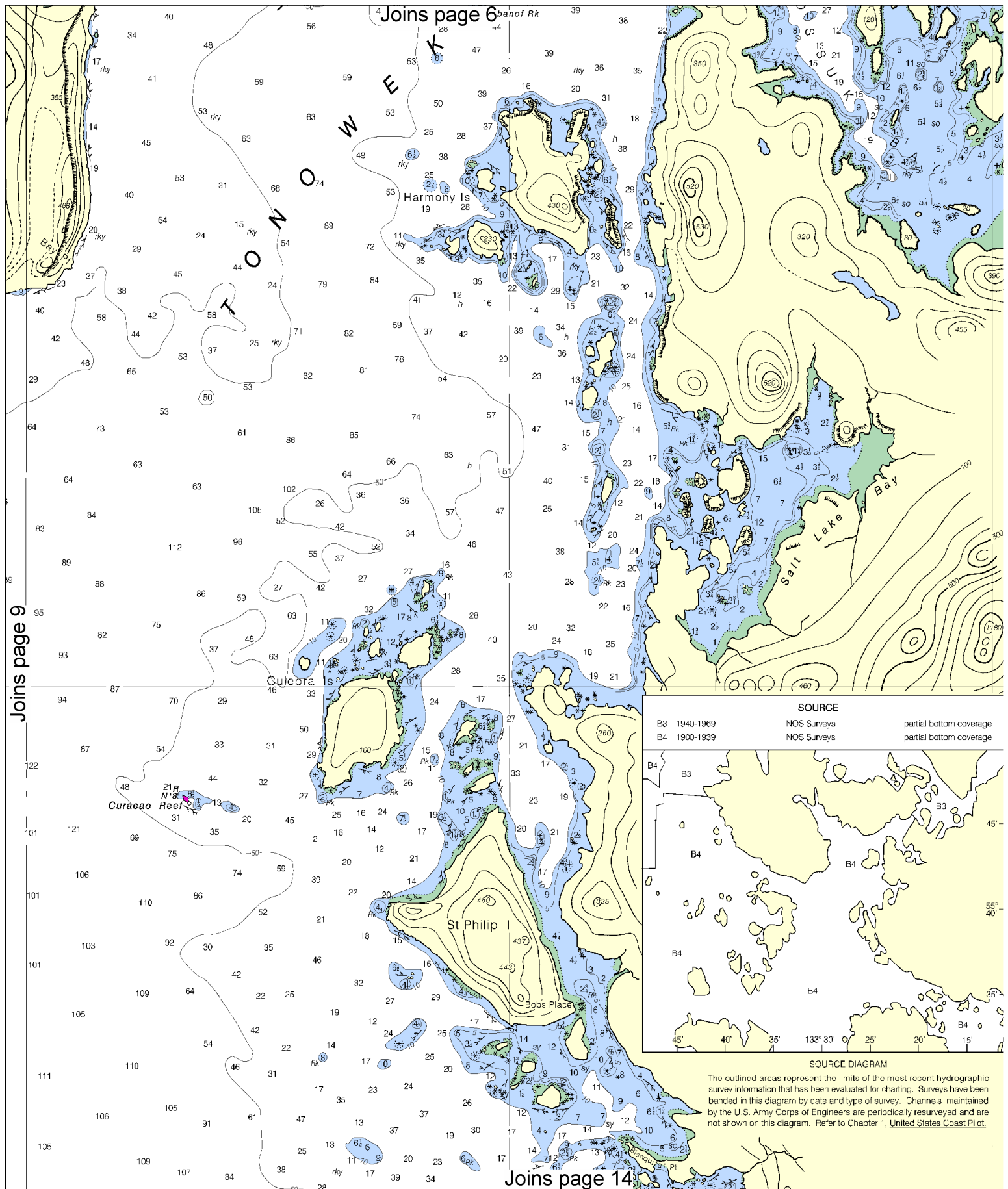
SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







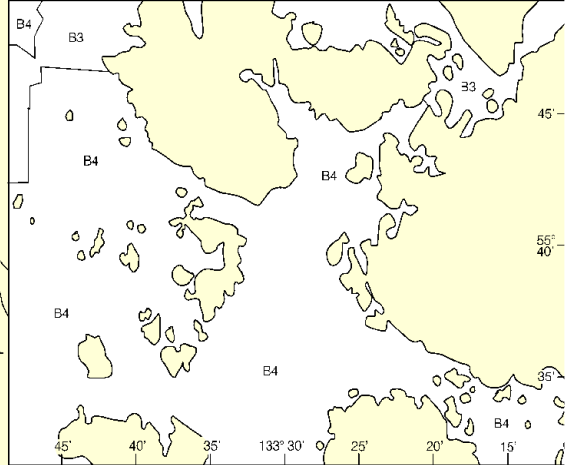


Joins page 9

Joins page 6

Joins page 14

SOURCE		
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys
		partial bottom coverage



**SOURCE DIAGRAM**  
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

10



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000

See Note on page 5.



#### RADAR REFLECTORS

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#### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

#### CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

#### VEGETATION

The land is generally heavily wooded up to an elevation of 1500 feet. Above that the woods gradually thin out and the higher elevations are bare.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

#### POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

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THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

## UNITED STATES ALASKA-SOUTHEAST COAST

# SAN CHRISTOVAL CHANNEL TO CAPE LYNCH

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 55°40'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

### SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

#### TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean Low Water	Mean Low Water
		foot	foot	feet
Cruz Pass, San Fernando Is.	(55°32'N/133°19'W)	10.1	9.2	1.3

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Sep 2008)

#### ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Rn radiobeacon	Y yellow

#### Bottom characteristics:

Bld boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

#### Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

#### HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and current elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Low Water.



Joins page 8

CONTINUED ON CHART 17400

35°

45°

40°

14th Ed., Oct. / 08 ■ Corrected through NM Oct. 18/08  
Corrected through LNM Oct. 21/08

17404

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

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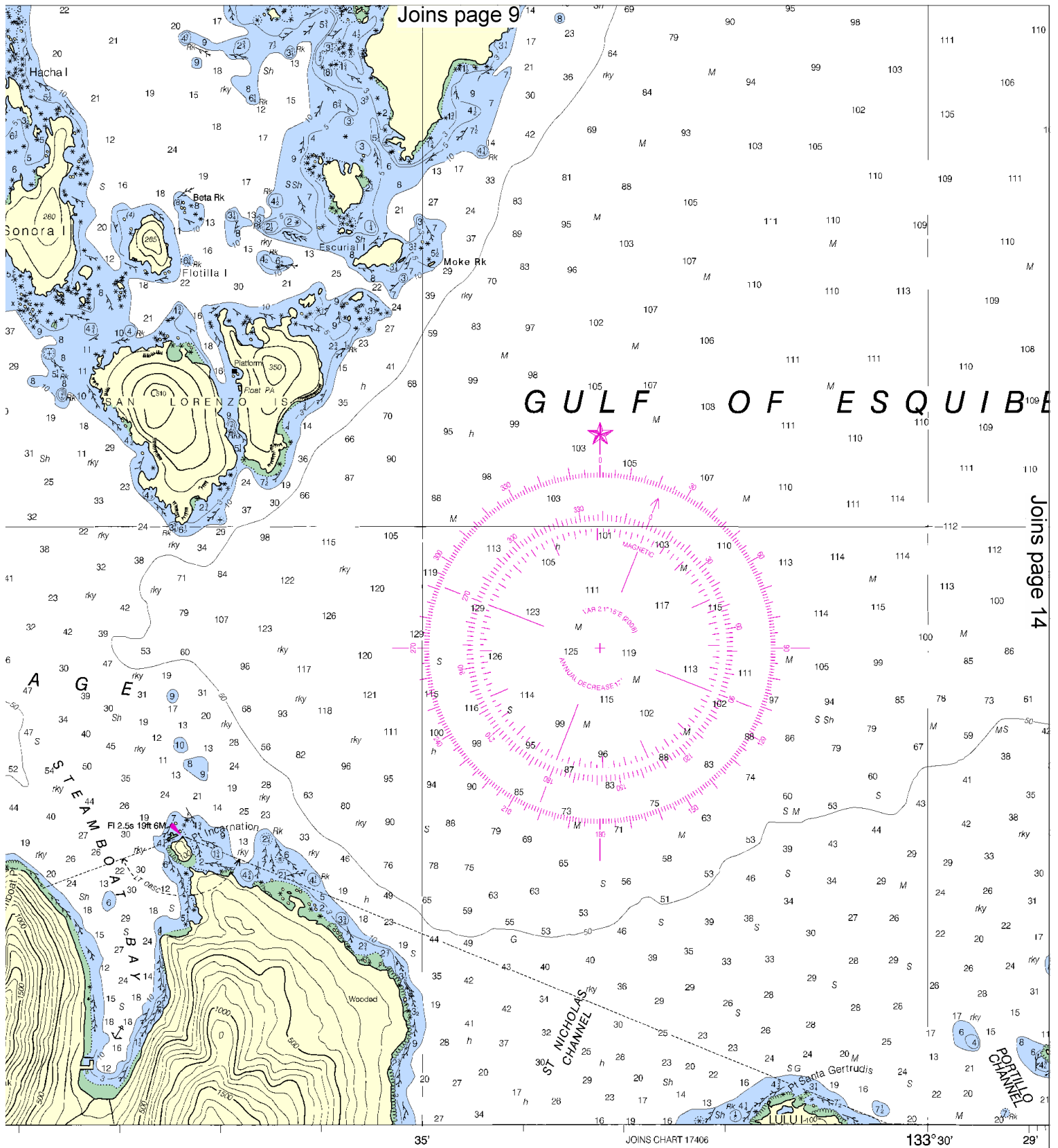


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY





# Joins page 11

ly clay

Grs grass

gy gray  
h hard  
M mud

Cys cysters  
Rk rock  
S sand

so soft  
Sh shells  
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized  
ED existence doubtful

Obstr obstruction  
PA position approximate

PD position doubtful  
Rep reported

Subm submerged

(2) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal except clear to the depth indicated.  
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

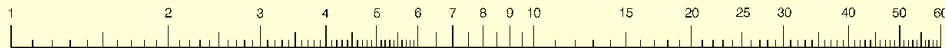
## HEIGHTS

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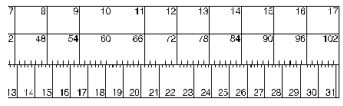
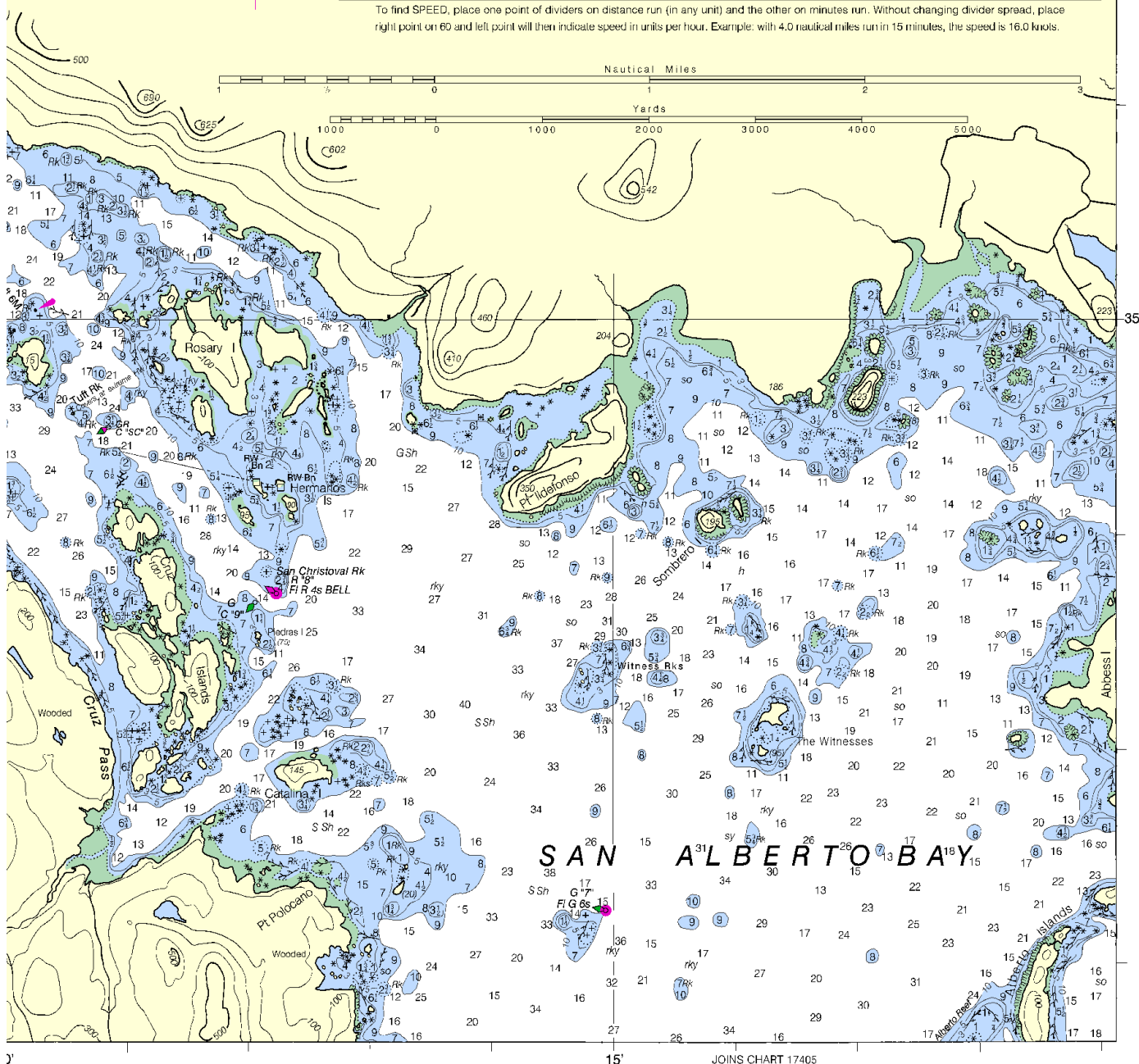
## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

## LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.



San Christoval Channel to Cape Lynch  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

17404



ED. NO. 14



NSN 7642014011450  
NGA REFERENCE NO. 17XHA17404

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## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord)** – 510-437-3700

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau)** – 907-463-2000

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).